



USSR and England tied 1-1 in a recent game at the European under-21 championship. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

ARCHERS FROM THREE CONTINENTS



Archers from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Italy, Canada, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and the USSR are attending the 15th International "Spring Arrows" Tournament in Moscow, one of the most representative to date, attended by Olympic world and European titlists and world record holders.

A most keen competition unfolded literally from the first arrows (during the four days each of the 134 participants will shoot 208 of them at the multi-colored targets).

The present leaders are world record holder, Lyudmila Arzhanikova, and European champion, Vladimir Yesheyev, both of the USSR.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Sergei Bubka up to the mark

World pole-vaulting champion Sergei Bubka of the USSR has scaled 586 cm, a new world record, competing in an international athletic meet in Bratislava, a two-centimetre improvement on the former mark of Frenchman Thierry Vigneron of France.

Top marks for Lisovskaya

20-year-old Muscovite Natalya Lisovskaya has reached 22 m 53 cm in the women's shot-put, a new world best. In our issue No. 40 we profiled this country's record-holder (21 m 75 cm). Several days later, on May 27, she also competed in Sochi to outstrip the world mark of Ilona Stupaniuk of the GDR by eight centimetres.

The USSR has thus regained the world record after an 11-year interval.

Tottenham win UEFA cup

England's Tottenham beat Belgian Anderlecht 4-3 in the second-leg final game to win the UEFA Cup. Like in the first-leg game, the score was 1-1 after extra time. The fate of the game was decided on penalties. 21-year-old English goalie Parks, who replaced Clemence before the game was the hero of the match to have parried the visitors' decisive penalty shot.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SPORTS LEADERS MEET IN SESSION

A Prague meeting of heads of the Olympic Committees of socialist nations adopted a communiqué specifically noting that the sports organizations of the socialist countries were intensively preparing their athletes for the 1984 Games in the hope they would be held in an atmosphere of friendship, hospitality and conditions equal for all. Regrettably, the Reagan administration took no real steps to ensure security for the athletes from socialist nations and made

many violations of the Olympic Charter. Because of that the Olympic Committees of the socialist countries, except the Romanian one, were forced to decide on non-participation in the Los Angeles Games.

The participants were unanimous that one should give more consideration to the selection of cities for the Olympic Games and necessarily take into account the opinion of the Olympic Committees of all countries

SEVEN SUCCESSIVE WINS

The USSR beat Spain 119-92 to win a big international basketball tournament in Paris.

Valters was the winners' top scorer with 31 points, and Homicius and Tkachenko netted 20 each.

The USSR won all their seven games at the best point difference of 778 to 591.

Second-placed Spain suffered a single upset, France came third with three defeats and West Germany lost four games.

USSR-Japan: 4-2

Continuing its tour of Japan, the USSR men's volleyball team beat the hosts 4-2 in another of friendly games between the two countries' athletes.

SOVIET FENCER WINS

Georgi Pogorelov of the USSR beat world champion Vasil Etopolski of Bulgaria in the finals of a big international sabre tournament in Varna, Bulgaria. Sergei Khindigov, also of the USSR, was third.

and international sports relations.

All the delegations present at the session as well as IOC representatives expressed their conviction that the Olympic Committees of the socialist countries, as until now, effectively cooperate with the IOC, the Association of National Olympic Committees, and International Olympic Federation and give their support to the unity of the Olympic movement.

Attending the session was President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

CAC players win through

The USSR Armed Forces has won the national chess championship in Kiev. They totaled 42.5 three points more than the Third-placed Burevestnik and 34.5 points.

European mark of a GDR athlete

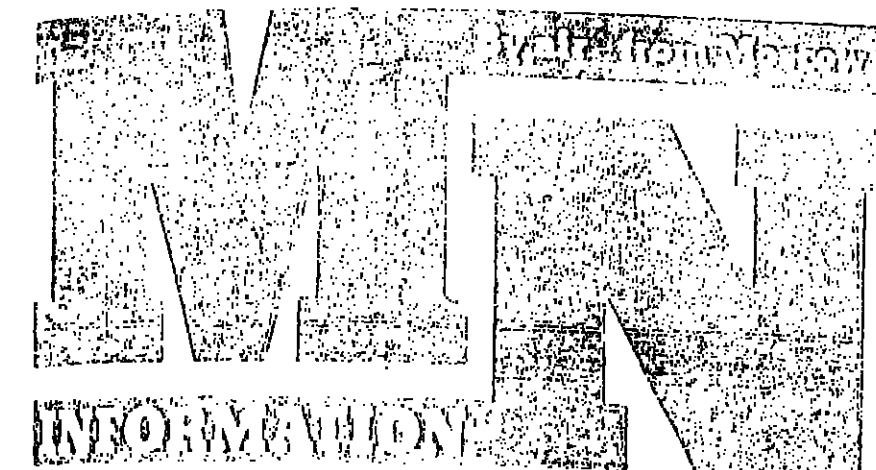
Uwe Hoon of the GDR has set a new European record in the 4th congress of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" centered on various problems stemming from the threat of a possible nuclear holocaust. Many speakers stressed the need for all nuclear powers to pledge themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as well as to halt the deployment in Western Europe of nuclear first-strike weapons and take concrete steps towards disarmament and reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear arsenals.

Democratic Yemen to stay away from Games

The Olympic Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has decided it will not go to the Los Angeles Summer Olympics.



Viktor SOKOLOV Photo by Yevgeny Yeryomin



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For the sake of life on earth

Heidelberg. A major international forum of medical researchers and physicians from over 50 nations has ended in the D-Platz congress-centre here.

A broad discussion in working groups within the framework of the 4th congress of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" centered on various problems stemming from the threat of a possible nuclear holocaust. Many speakers stressed the need for all nuclear powers to pledge themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as well as to halt the deployment in Western Europe of nuclear first-strike weapons and take concrete steps towards disarmament and reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear arsenals.

The delegates adopted an appeal to the Soviet and American leaders emphasizing the mounting threat of nuclear war.

especially in Europe where advanced nuclear missiles have already been grown in numbers. Soviet-American talks have been stopped for the first time in the past ten decades while the nuclear arms race is steadily on the up.

The participants urged the Soviet and American leaders to lessen the risk of military confrontation, restore trust and switch over to a policy of détente.

The delegates believe that defence policy should rule out the first use of nuclear arms in any armed conflict. It is also indispensable, the appeal points out, that the USSR and the USA substantially upgrade bilateral links and exchanges, showing good will and readiness to agree, together with other nuclear powers, on norms of diplomatic relations which could help break the nuclear deadlock.

Angola's stand

London. Insistent attempts by the USA and Pretoria regime to "link" granting independence to Namibia with a pull-out of Cuban troops from Angola is the chief stumbling block to a fair settlement of the Namibian problem, stressed José Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of Angola. At his meeting with visiting Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda, he noted that the goal of South Africa's filibustering position was

to foil implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 and carry on interference in the internal affairs of Angola. A pull-out of Cuban troops from Angola, he stressed, is conditional on complete and unconditional withdrawal from Angola a halt to acts of aggression by South Africa and its allies against the Angolan state, granting independence to Namibia, and an end to support for the terrorist counter-revolutionary gangs.

MOSCOW SUMMIT

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Politbureau weekly meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee recently met to discuss the preparation for an economic summit of CMEA member-states. Directions are mapped out for promoting cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries and bolstering their interaction in using to the full the advantages of the socialist mode of production and division of labour to raise the living standards and the economic potential of the CMEA member-states.

The Politbureau approved measures elaborated by the USSR Council of Ministers for creating the necessary conditions to further international production and research and production interindustry cooperation; and improve links between Soviet ministries and enterprises and their counterparts in other socialist countries.

The conference reviewed and approved the upshot of talks Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders had with General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, which centered on further development of relations between the CPSU and the RCP and greater Soviet-Romanian cooperation in various political, economic and cultural areas, as well as several vital issues in world politics.

They also approved the results of Moscow talks between Konstantin Chernenko and General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov. It was stressed that the comparison of notes held in an atmosphere of friendship and profound understanding advances the basic interests of our fraternal parties and the aspirations of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The participants further heard and approved a report by Andrei Gromyko on his talks with Australian Foreign Minister, William Hayden, as well as a report by Eduard Shevardnadze on participation by a Soviet delegation in the 8th Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization in Algeria.

The Politbureau also examined and decided on some other matters of the economic and social policy of our Party, greater cooperation with the fraternal countries of socialism, and implementation of the foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state.



Poet Yegor Ysayev opens up the 18th All-Union Pushkin Festival in the village of Mikhailovskaya.

RUSSIA'S GREATEST POET

Pushkin's birthday on June 6 is a day celebrated throughout this country. Every year, hundreds of thousands of people come on that day to the places associated with his life and art — the villages of Mikhailovskaya, Trigorinskaya, Petrovskaya, Pushkinskiye Gory, and Boldino, and to Leningrad and Moscow. Some come to see

with their own eyes the places which used to inspire the poet, and others to feel the very soul of poetry. In the first week of June, Pushkin's poetry and poetry about Pushkin was recited in different languages. His poetry still unites hearts and minds of people of different nationalities and ages after decades and centuries.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE RUINS OF LATVIA'S 13TH-14TH-CENTURY ALSUNGA CASTLE HAVE BEEN DETECTED BY RADAR, and the resulting new data have changed restorers' ideas of its original appearance. The compact radar device was used initially by geologists to prospect for peat and subsoil water deposits.

● THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE PROFOUND RESPECT FOR RUSSIAN MUSIC ORIGINATOR MIKHAIL GLINKA. This was con-

firmed again by the 27th music festival in the Smolensk Region. It opened on the day of the great composer's 180th anniversary in a park named after him, where a grand celebration concert was held. Restored in the Novospasskaya village, former family estate of the Glinkas, were a church, old park, and the house-estate which is now home to the composer's memorial museum.

● NO DANGER OF EXTINCTION FACES NOW A UNIQUE BIRTH FLORA RELIC — THE YEW. Specialists at a forest combine, in the Western Ukraine

which has a large tract of 15,000 trees, have found a way to artificially reproduce this rare species. After spending two years in low temperatures in the sand yew seeds sprang shoots. Perhaps some of these will grow to a gigantic height to live as long as 5,000 years, which is the tree's lifespan.

● A CHOICE OF 400 TRAVEL ROUTES will be offered to Soviet and foreign tourists visiting the Baltic republic of Lithuania this year. Some five million are expected, according to the Lithuanian republican travel council.

FOUR MONTHS IN ORBIT

Leonid Khaim, Vladimir Solovoy and Oleg Alkov have been in orbit now for a third of a year, and Flight Chief, Pilot-Commander of the USSR, Valery Ryumin, has been summing up their stay aloft.

We are happy with the results, with respect to the expedition's research goals I'd like to remind you that over the past months the crew took nearly 1,000 pictures with the MKP-8M six-zone camera; nearly 500 with the KAT-140 land survey camera; and the same amount with hand-held cameras, as part of a programme for studying the Earth's natural resources. They also conducted astrophysical and technological experiments.

Aside from that they took five walks in open space, for the first time in such a short time, spending 18 hours outside the station. During this time they serviced the station's joint power plant and fixed two extra panels onto one of its solar batteries. Each walk had its complexities, but we witnessed confident progress in the cosmonauts' skills. While two walks were needed in an earlier expedition for V. Lyakhov and A. Alexandrov to assemble extra panels, L. Khaim and V. Solovoy did the job of one.

We have gathered much useful information lately thanks to the present expedition and chiefly the presence in orbit of

professionally trained physician, Oleg Alkov, stressed space medicine specialist, D. Solovoy, A. Yegorov. Not only has Alkov regularly and thoroughly examined his comrades and himself, he has been doing wide-ranging medical research aboard the station, for which purpose he has the necessary knowledge and equipment, specifically for ultrasonic probing of internal human organs. Significantly, we have added to the original programme some medical experiments initiated by him. Alkov's work has carried out over 150 medical procedures into the impact of microgravity on the cardiovascular mechanism, metabolism and the immune system.



USSR Council of Ministers, new building on the Moskva River embankment. Photo by Boris Tombok



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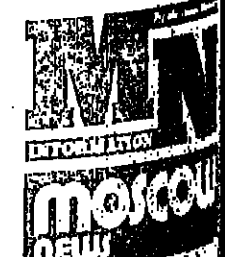
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AT VIENNA TALKS

Vienna. Head of the Soviet delegation, V. Mikhalov, has addressed a plenary meeting at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. He noted that the emergence to Western Europe, including the countries who are taking part in the talks, of new American nuclear missiles, has aggravated the international situation, and in this way complicated the prospects for the Vienna negotiations.

The Soviet delegate stressed that while declaring its adherence to the cause of the talks in words, the United States and other NATO countries are actually sabotaging achievement of

mutually acceptable agreements. Among other things, this appears from their proposal made on April 19 this year. The introduction of this proposal after two years of inaction from the Western side had been preceded by a noisy publicity campaign launched in an effort to present it as a substantial change in the Western position allegedly aimed at getting the negotiations out of their deadlock.

It will be recalled that the talks had been deadlocked by the West which is deliberately making too high estimates of the numbers of the Warsaw Treaty troops in Central Europe as compared with the official statistics.

INDIA: DIRECTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

Delhi. The main stress in the 7th five-year plan for the development of India in 1985/86 will be made on providing food and jobs to the population and on increasing the industrial capacities.

This is noted in the draft plan discussed at the meeting of a Planning Committee held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. The annual increase in the Gross National Product under the new five-year plan will be somewhat higher than five per cent. "The

Economic Times" newspaper points out.

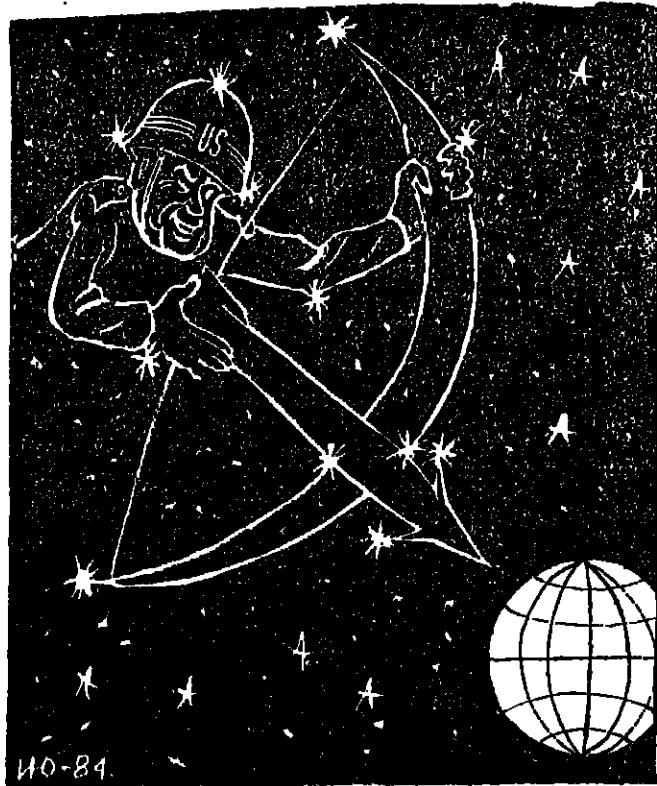
These goals are to be achieved by means of accelerated development of agricultural production. It is planned to build land improvement systems, expand irrigated farming, use improved seeds, and increase the manufacture of fertilizers. Indira Gandhi has noted that it was time a new approach was taken in the development of the economy to be based on profit, rate, competitiveness, and the use of modern technologies.

THE RACISTS' MANOEUVRES

Harare. A provocative attempt to involve the United States and its NATO allies in a direct military intervention in Namibia has been made by Peter W. Bush, the head of the apartheid regime.

The South African news agency SABA reports that the South African Prime Minister has offered President Reagan and the heads of some West European countries "to assume

responsibility for maintaining security in Namibia and to govern that territory". South Africa is ready within two months to transfer control over Namibia to the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, France and Canada provided that they fight the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Cuban troops in Angola.



The Pentagon's view of the Archer constellation.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Israelis pilloried in Geneva

Geneva. New testimony of Tel Aviv's criminal policies appears in a report drawn up by the UN Geneva Assembly's Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. Attending meetings held recently in Amman, Damascus, and Geneva, the Committee members listened to numerous witnesses whose evidence has revealed atrocious crimes committed by the Israeli invaders.

Soon after their detention, the prisoners were beaten up, tortured with electric shock, and submitted to collective punishment. Their guards tore out their nails, broke their teeth, and kept them hungry. Those of them who were ill were denied medical assistance, and some of the patients died, said

Assam al Sheyeb, a Palestinian from the town of Nablus in the West Bank.

Teacher Rafi Youssef from Ramallah has spent five years in prison. The Israeli punitive squads knocked down her house, and tortured her father and sister in her presence. Fifty-seven-year-old Daoud Brikat of Jerusalem has lost sight after being beaten up.

Usama Khaled of Nablus has said that by pursuing a policy of economic colonization of the Arab lands, the Israeli authorities are grossly injuring the interests of the Arabs. They close down Arab industries and pursue undisguised discrimination against the Palestinian workers whom they make do most arduous jobs for miserable wages. The Committee's report is to be presented to the United Nations' General Assembly.

National discontent with Premier's statement

Tokyo. A storm of indignation has been aroused in the Japanese people by a cynical statement by the Prime Minister Nakasone who assumed the role of advocate championing the cause of the nuclear war. At a meeting with opposition leaders, Nakasone described as a crocheting on the national sovereignty the demand made by the International public for the Western nuclear powers to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Under international law, the Prime Minister said, nuclear powers can use weapons of mass destruction at their discretion and explain that this particularly applies to the United States.

The statement made by the Japanese Premier raised a great outcry to the indignation of the Japanese people who are known the horrors of the atomic nuclear attacks, and its variance with the desire of people of good will to ban on nuclear weapons. It is said that the opposition parties and the public who are holding mass protests against American deployment of missiles in the Far East. It is right to use nuclear weapons tantamount to kill. The Prime Minister must immediately withdraw his statement, denied, speaking on behalf of the party, M. Tanabe, General Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Party of Japan.

Senators nuclear test bans

Washington. Forty American Senators and a group of Democratic and Republican Congressmen have declared their intention to seek the adoption of an amendment demanding that President Reagan immediately suspend talks with the Soviet Union and Britain over a complete and comprehensive test ban.

Under pressure from the public the United States has been talking with the Soviet Union to develop a Treaty on the Complete and Universal Ban on Nuclear Weapons Test. The two countries have agreed by Britain. During the talks, a considerable progress was made in the text of an agreement on practically agreed on the things which remained to be completed were some technical details. These are mostly technical. Thanks to the efforts made by the Soviet Union, the difficulties were overcome, including those with verification. When the prospects for signing a treaty on the Complete and Universal Ban on Nuclear Weapons Test became a reality, the Soviet Union will be able to stop the nuclear arms race.

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Clearly, the security of nations cannot rest on the nuclear "parity of fear" concept proposed by the USA. It may be reliable only on the basis of mutual trust which could be chiefly promoted by nuclear disarmament. Meanwhile, the USA itself is making up to the fact that it is building up a military power and aiming at military superiority over the Soviet Union.



In the photo: the march columns in the city of Kawasaki, the Kanagawa prefecture.

FACTS and EVENTS

Since they moved into Lebanon in 1982, the direct damage which the Israeli invaders have caused in Lebanon totals nearly 2,000 million dollars.

In Los Angeles where preparations are being made for the 23rd Olympics, there are four hundred active criminal gangs. On average six people are killed and thirty others are injured daily in armed assaults in the city.

The United Nations statistics say that Haiti is the poorest country in Latin America and one of the poorest in the world. 91 per cent of its rural population live below the absolute poverty line and have no more than three meals a week.

Australia, Singapore and Malaysia have started military manoeuvres code-named "ADEX-84". According to Australian Air Vice-Marshal W. H. Simmonds, who is in charge of the manoeuvres, their main aim is to train military operations by the Air Force, the Army and

Navy, and to coordinate military actions these countries are to take in case of an external attack.

The political and economic power of socialism and its weight in the struggle to ensure peace and international security are continuing to grow. The credit for this goes first and foremost to the Soviet Union, and it has also come as a result of the deepening cooperation between the countries of the socialist community, said the GDR Minister of National Defence Army General H. Hoffmann.

The Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM) have carried out a series of operations to clear up armed gangs of the so-called "Mozambican National Resistance" in the country's southern provinces. A spokesman for the FPLM General Staff has said that over the past five weeks, 297 terrorists have been killed, and large quantities of weapons, ammunition, military equipment and important documents have been seized.

YOUTH FOR PEACE

London. The Soviet Union consistently supports world peace and makes tremendous contributions to ensuring the security of nations. President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, W. Alxat, told a press conference here. He led a Federation delegation on a visit to Angola at the invitation of the national committee of JIMPA—youth of the party. He emphasized that the Soviet foreign policy consistently aims to avert nuclear disaster and avert a return to world detente.

The forthcoming 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow will be an important step in the peoples' drive for world peace, he stressed. Symbolically, the forum will be held in Moscow in the year celebrating

the 40th anniversary of the rout of Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army. Democratic youth envoys will be able to see for themselves that the USSR and other socialist community countries are still doing all they can to preserve life on the planet and establish a climate of trust and understanding among peoples.

On the situation in southern Africa, he stressed that his Federation condemned the aggressive policy of American imperialism and racist South Africa in the region. The Pretoria regime, directly supported by the West, is conducting a policy of expansion to destabilize the independent nations in the south of the continent, he emphasized.

THE AMERICA OF THE POOR

New York. These 10-12-year-old boys and girls ought to go to school, yet thousands upon thousands of them are toiling every day under the scorching sun on the plantations in the state of Northern Carolina and Texas, working in the stuffy shops of clothes' factories and in the mines. They are paid meagre wages, and are forced to drop out of school and take on a job to find means of subsistence. They are again being attacked by public hearings which were initiated on the initiative of a number of public organizations.

widespread in the United States. In New York alone, some statistics estimate, there are at least five 'clothes' factories which have minor 20th-century slaves working in most arduous conditions. The exploitation of children in the United States has become particularly widespread after the Reagan administration came into office. In summer 1982, the White House has ordered the Department of Labour to introduce some changes into the rules which regulate the use of child labour. These 'novelties' have extended by two hours the maximum hours which can be worked by teenagers between 14 and 15. The American public described this measure as a step towards creating a market of cheap child labour in the United States.

"Do Not Let Us Allow Japan to Become a Bridgehead for the Pentagon", "No to the American Cruise", and "Down With the Aggressive Japanese-American Security Treaty" are the slogans which were carried along Japanese roads by the peace marchers who are going from Tokyo to Hiroshima. The Peace March is organized every year on the initiative of the Japanese democratic organizations in memory of those who were killed by the American nuclear attacks against Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Along the route, the marchers organize anti-war demonstrations, lectures and seminars.

Science and technology

A VIOLIN WITH EARPHONES

A stethoscope is an indispensable instrument for a therapist but nobody had any idea about using it in art. Nevertheless, one of the Swedish firms started making violins with stethoscopes. As a result, the musical instrument became a little heavier than ordinary ones. Inside its frame is a sound-absorbing material and, therefore, the sound of the violin is hardly heard. But instead under each string there is a vent with rubber taps which meet in one rubber pipe of the stethoscope. Its ends are put into the ears. These unusual violins are meant for the pupils of music schools, so that when practising scales they should not "get on the nerves" of people around them.

IS NEMESIS TO BLAME?

Many scientists have since long been trying to find out why the numerous pangolins, found on our planet at one time, became extinct so suddenly. There are many hypotheses on that score. Several astronomers voiced the supposition that a certain "lethal" star was to blame for the disappearance of prehistoric animals. It (the star) was called Nemesis and comparatively not far from the Sun once in 26 million years and causes vibrations in the "comet cloud". As a result of gravitational quite a few comets change their trajectories and "burst into" the near-Earth space. This version, as the authors of the hypothesis declared, is confirmed by the fossil discovered in ancient craters. Such a "bombardment" by comets caused, it is believed, a great contamination of the atmosphere. As a result of this, solar radiation which reached the Earth's surface sharply reduced and a cold spell set in. This is what brought about the death of pangolins.

OF INTEREST

Ancient clock

The clock on the main tower of the Rila Monastery in Bulgaria has been keeping good time for more than 150 years. The clockworks which weighs more than 150 kilograms, was brought here from Austria in 1838. Only minor restoration has been done on the clock in the century and a half since then. The only major repairs were carried out twelve years ago by master clockmaker G. Velinov, who replaced some of the iron parts which had got rusty.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A TRAIL-BLAZING MOVEMENT

In his PRAVDA article, entitled "A Critical Element of Social Progress", Professor Vladimir Zagladin notes in part that the present-day communist movement is relatively young, having originated only 70 years ago, and yet it has made an incomparable contribution to social progress.

The important thing is that the movement, guided by the scientific theory of social development — Marxism-Leninism — took the lead in the world's social renewal as an effective tool of social progress.

The movement's merits are obvious, and not surprisingly many people in the West seek to vilify it, look for signs of its crisis and even eclipse. Well, let them, there is obviously no changing them, he stresses.

A question would be in order: do not communists have to face difficulties and problems? Surely they do, which is only natural. A vanguard is such precisely because it blazes new trails — which is always difficult, the article emphasizes.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE 'SECOND FRONT'

Commenting on the 40th anniversary since the landing of the allied troops in Normandy which opened the "second front" in World War II, the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper writes:

The joy which was experienced by all those who fought against the Nazis was marred by one bitter question, why so late?

The Anglo-American allies in the anti-Hitler coalition could have brought the defeat of Nazism much nearer and in this way saved the lives of many of its victims. However, they did not do this. Their numerous decisions to put off the landing in Normandy had no other reason but the desire on the part of the monopoly circles in the West to exhaust to the limit the forces and resources of the Soviet people and to place the entire burden of the war on the shoulders of the English Channel was one of the largest in history.

In purely military terms, the operation on the shore of the English Channel was one of the largest in history.

In the overall strategic plan the operation should be viewed in a different light. At present, the West is trying to present it as a decisive battle with the Nazis. However, it was not and could not be that.

By June 1941, the outcome of the war had been decided. By taking those efforts, the Soviet people had broken the Nazis' backbone. It only remained, as it was said in those days, to finish the beast in his own lair. The allies acted because they were afraid to miss this last act in the tragedy.

LATIN AMERICA: TRADE UNIONS IN ACTION

The TRUD newspaper carries an interview with Roberto Prieto, executive secretary of the Standing Congress of Trade Union Unity of the Latin American Working People. He writes, among other things, that over the 20 years of its existence the congress has affiliated new trade union organizations representing nearly all Latin American and Caribbean nations, and there is still much room for improvement, all the more so that the objective base for consolidating the unity of the trade union movement is now as broad as ever. Indeed, the problems the working people of the continent have to contend with have become extremely acute — I mean that the most rigorous economic crisis in Latin American history has hit everyone without exception, he points out. Never has unemployment and poverty of the working masses been so acute and never has the issue of the fight for peace, which is now cardinal for the working people of all continents, been so urgent, he points out.

BY MEANS OF CONCEALMENT

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes: the bourgeois propaganda has invented no end of tricks to prove the humanity of the capitalist system. The facts which refute these are either ignored or distorted. It would be a little task to look in publications like those which appear in Washington for surveys which would show the unprecedented upshot in unemployment over the past decade, when even the officially registered army of people who are persistently unemployed has grown 2.5 times from 4.3 million to eleven million people. Such publications also lack surveys which would reveal the monopolistic character of the decrease in the real incomes of the American population by twenty per cent over the same period.

In support of this idea of "advantages of democracy based on private enterprise" the biggest corporations have put in their "weighty" contribution not only by cheating the broad masses of the population by means of monopoly high prices, but also through reductions in the cost of production by laying off hundreds of thousands of people.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYARTSEV

Asia: 'Parity of fear' or security on the basis of trust?

The fitting of 738 American sea-based cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in Asia will start in June as planned, said a Pentagon spokesman, thus confirming the Reagan administration's intention to maximally increase the number of geographical zones Washington is eager to arm with nuclear explosives.

The pretext is the same old myth of the "Soviet threat". Washington is stubbornly forcing its "nuclear umbrella" on all and sundry, assuring, for example, Asian governments that it would allegedly protect and secure their countries. Many states, though, are waking up to the fact that the nuclear arms race in the USA jeopardizes their own security.

Asia was the first proving ground for combat use of American atomic bombs, which maintained hundreds of thousands of the Japanese back in 1945. Today

US submarines carrying similar weapons make constant visits to ports in Japan, South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines. First-strike weapons have long been stored at numerous US military bases in the Korean Peninsula and in Asia, and the Pentagon has repeatedly claimed it would certainly use it in "emergencies".

The Reagan administration is constantly referring to the same pretext in assessing possible developments in Europe and the Persian Gulf. Seeking to prove its notorious firmness, it is turning the lives of millions of people the world over, making them into the hostage of Reagan's nuclear insanity. The American president is actually claiming that a deployment of US nuclear arms in Asia would allegedly raise the security of the countries there.

The Soviet Union takes a different stand, as its leader, Kon-



stantin Chernenko, recently stressed: "He who deploys on his territory first-strike weapons aimed at neighbouring states places himself in advance under the threat of a retaliatory strike, a strike of retribution."

Moscow is resolutely against such a turn of events. It consistently favours genuine peace and security in Asia on the basis of mutual trust. The Soviet Union supports the important initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea calling for a peace treaty instead of the existing force agreement, a declaration on non-aggression between North and South, mutual troop reductions, and turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. Moscow welcomes Mongolia's appeal for a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific nations. The Soviet leadership fully approves of the construc-

tive stance of the three socialist states in Indochina seeking mutual understanding and normal relations in South-East Asia and turning this area into a zone of peace and stability. A recent statement by the Soviet Government also confirms it does not want a nuclear flare-up in any form and anywhere. It resolutely supports a joint declaration by six nations, who have urged all nuclear powers to save the world from the threat of nuclear disaster. The Soviet approach to this problem is simple and clear.

Moscow thinks it necessary not just to freeze the nuclear armaments but to move vigorously to reduce nuclear confrontation on a global scale in strict compliance with the principle of parity and equal security. The Soviet Union is also convinced in this respect that preventing the spread of such weapons to the areas free of them would only bolster world security, and this precisely explains the Soviet desire for as many nuclear-free zones in the world as possible.

Clearly, the security of nations cannot rest on the nuclear "parity of fear" concept proposed by the USA. It may be reliable only on the basis of mutual trust which could be chiefly promoted by nuclear disarmament. Meanwhile, the USA itself is making up to the fact that it is building up a military power and aiming at military superiority over the Soviet Union.

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Round the Soviet Union

● **EMPTY TEST TRAINS ARE OPERATING ON THE FIRST STRETCH OF THE UNDERGROUND URBAN RAILWAY IN THE BYELORUSSIAN CAPITAL MINSK AFTER THE BUILDERS HAVE FINISHED WORK ON IT.** This will allow to bring to its best the operational capacity of the line by the time it is commissioned.

● **THE POWERFUL RESCUE VESSEL "THE ZEVA" HAS SET OUT FROM LENINGRAD BOUND FOR THE HIGH LATITUDES TO ACCOMPANY A CONVOY OF CARCO VESSELS.** The convoy has been formed by the expedition of the Northern Sea Navigation Administration of the Russian Federation's Ministry of River Transportation. The vessel's motor vessels of the "Lennor" and the "Omsk" classes, which have been built at the Black Sea shipyards in the socialist countries, came to Leningrad along the Volga-Baltic Canal. From now on they are to be based on Siberian rivers. The first stop in their long voyage around Europe is Archangel, to get to which the ships are to cover the distance of 3.5 thousand miles. After Archangel, the ships will proceed to ports of registration.

Nuclear project produces 25,000 million kWh

The Armenian nuclear power station has produced 25,000 million kWh of electricity. This firstling of the Armenian nuclear power engineering, slightly over four years old, its electricity provides the base for electronic and electrical engineering industries and it has allowed to speed up the development of agriculture.

At present, Armenia produces more than 13,000 million kWh of electricity a year. Fifty per cent of this comes from the Armenian nuclear power station.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE FUTURE OF LOWER ANGARA STOREHOUSES

The lower reaches of the Angara and the Middle Yenisei have always been famous for the riches of the Siberian taiga, hydroresources, mineral wealth and a healthy climate. PRAVDA emphasizes. But its remoteness from the Trans-Siberian railway, bad roads and inadequate prospecting have been in the way of an intensive and more important comprehensive development of any industries other than woodworking. Things have changed over the past decade. Krasnoyarsk geologists have found large deposits of lead, zinc, manganese and the iron ore in the Angara region, as well as a gas-bearing area south of the Angara. Commercial production may soon begin at the large Sobol' mineral gas deposit as well as the Yurubchen and Omsin gas condensate fields. The region has some 3,000 million cubic metres of seasoned and old trees, providing the potential for creation of new big timber complexes.

Four hydropower stations—the Middle Yenisei and Omsin on the Yenisei and Boguchany and Lower Angara on the Angara—are to be built in the would-be Lower Angara territorial production complex which is now being mapped out by the Council for Research into the Productive Forces at the USSR State Planning Committee. Cheap local electricity will give rise to many energy-consuming industries there, the newspaper emphasizes.

AMELIORATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

USSR Minister of Land Improvement and Water Conservation Nikolai Yuliyev discussed in IZVESTIA the progress in the national programme for land amelioration.

WHENCE THE CHAMPIONS?

These nice kids practise in the gymnastics group of the Moscow Dynamo children-junior sports school. Such schools are glorious nationwide, and many of them pride themselves of their charges, now Olympic, world and European champions. Records and medals reflect credit on any sports school but their chief preoccupation is the sound health of the rising generation.

Massive participation is the basis of Soviet sport enabling Soviet contestants to do well internationally. Some figures would be in order. Altogether 60,000,000 Soviet people regularly train in 220,000 sports groups at industrial and agricultural enterprises, educational facilities and clubs. They have at their disposal 3,400 stadiums, 70,000 gyms, and a hundred thousand football pitches.

Modern town planning projects in this country necessarily include construction of sports facilities, which is guaranteed by law. For instance, every residential area of 30,000-50,000 inhabitants ought to have a stadium, a gym and a swimming pool.

The sports and health-building groups are led by diplomaed coaches, physical training teachers and doctors. No charge is required for the use of sports facilities, coaches' services and medical control aside from the yearly dues to the voluntary sports societies, which have only a symbolic nature.

Every year this country holds all sorts of competitions ranging from national to world championships — as well as events drawing millions upon millions of physical training devotees, like the Leather Ball and the Golden Puck tournaments.



ments for youthful football and ice-hockey players, Runner's Day, Russia's Ski Track, etc. The most popular national events, the summer and winter Tournaments of Soviet Nations, are drawing sports fans of all ages, significantly, foreign visitors have been coming for them in recent years, too. Photos by Andrei Knyazev



THE MOST ECONOMICAL POWER STATION

The Kostroma thermal power station has generated 200,000 million kWh. During the first 15 years after the Revolution all power stations throughout the country produced as much energy as the Kostroma station alone since 1909.

The Kostroma thermal power station is the most economical of all similar stations. It has set a fuel-saving record: 250 tonnes of fuel oil while operating.

New equipment introduced at the industry is usually tested and finished at the Kostroma station and is then used at similar plants. Thus, the biggest experimental unit, with a capacity of 1,200,000 kW is now being tested there. It has already attained its rated capacity.

MOTOR 'BRIDGE' ON THE BALTIC

The motor ferry "Ilyich" has made its maiden voyage to carry cargo traffic on the Baltic. The ferry brought to Leningrad a batch of big boats, including Soviet-made ones, en route from Western Europe and Scandinavia to the USSR. The ferry will be a year-round service between Leningrad and Stockholm.

A deep-water jetty and a storage area have been built specially for handling vessels in the Vasilyevsky Island harbour. The ferry carries up to 30 high-powered lorries, or 350 cars, while its convertible cabins accommodate up to 300 passengers.

The introduction of the service is in line with a programme for improving traffic in the north-west of the country. Rail traffic has been considerably eased as more construction materials, timber and mineral and construction freight have been switched on to the sea lanes, releasing over a thousand railway cars for additional loading this year alone.

Anticipating the question about why all this is necessary, the author writes that having such information at hand, it will become possible to organize the protection of the fauna, and to hunt, to fish, and to use fauna for other purposes with greater efficiency. Having the information about the state of the fauna, it will be possible to predict the numbers of many species, the author notes.

TELEVISION ALONG UNDERGROUND CABLE

A line to transmit television programmes along an underground light-conducting fibre glass cable, the first in this country, has been put into operation in Moscow, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. This so far unusual channel for the transmission and reception of television signals will replace the conventional "aerial" channel in the country's biggest cities. The need for such underground communications, the newspaper comments, is dictated by the peculiarities of the operation of the television systems in the cities with populations of over one million.

What is good from the point of view of the city is also good from the point of view of the citizens, different buildings, and uneven terrain in the cities, does not always suit the viewers, since this creates interferences and worsens the reception conditions. In Moscow, for instance, there are even the so-called "shadow zones" where television reception is impossible. The problem can be solved by introducing cable television. No atmospheric static or electromagnetic fields of the city communications and electric transport will interfere with the light-conducting line for television transmission.

At present, the technology for the manufacture of light-conducting cables is being mastered by Soviet industries.

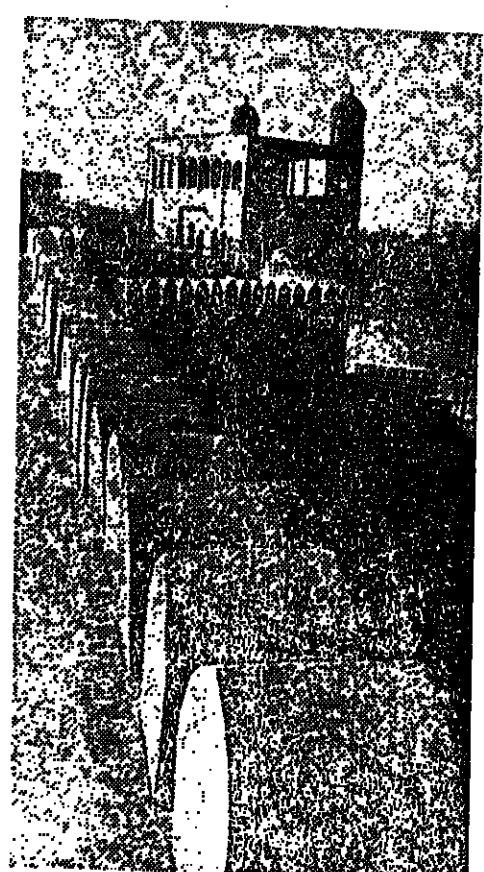
Places to visit

100 monuments of Bukhara

There are 100 imposing architectural monuments of various epochs in Bukhara relating to the 10th to 20th centuries and more than 200 houses and projects of civic architecture (18th-20th centuries).

Labi-Khanz — one of the city's largest artificial reservoirs — has become, as it were, a centre for the whole ensemble, consisting of majestic monuments: the Kukeldash Madrasah, Davanbegi Khanika and the Davanbegi Madrasah. Restorers have also done a great deal to restore the Taki-Sarrafan bazar cupola, situated nearby along with the Sarrafan bath-house, Kukeldash Mosque and the Daulat Khan Madrasah.

Scaffolding was removed from the Kalyan Minaret in 1902. It is a 12th-century monument known not only for its height but also for its magnificent brickwork. The ornamental bells, alternating with each other, are not repeated and it is hard to believe that everything has been made from the simplest materials. Experts estimate that the central ensemble of Bukhara, consisting of the Kalyan Minaret, the Kalyan Mosque and the Miri-Arab Madrasah are just as beautiful as any of the best Moslem architectural ensembles.



Science and technology

ROBOTS FOR BUILDING

Specialists have developed a universal manipulator which handles concrete panels of buildings, trucks, piles materials, digs trenches and pulls road structures. To fulfil other operations needed in construction project it is used each time to fit the new tools the 8-metre "robots" of the 15-tonne class.

The inventor, 23-year-old G. Repnev, says that there is great future in store for such manipulators which have, like cars, five degrees of freedom, and are 1,000 times more powerful.

The manipulator was the work of Repnev, a young man from the Leningrad Engineering Institute. It laid the basis for a new engineering association producing robots for building projects. The first such firm in the country has already enlisted the efforts of dozens of inventors to develop mechanisms which radically change the working conditions of builders. The enterprise intends to manufacture robots for erecting block buildings and for painting and decorating flats, mobile automatic robots for the construction of land reclamation facilities and for laying roads. All these machines must make easier the work of millions of builders engaged in industrial projects and dwellings.

LASER

AT FILM STUDIOS

A video tape recorder coupled with a laser can help reduce the amount of film used at filming sites.

This complex designed by cinema engineers in Leningrad has for the first time allowed to transfer the image from magnetic tapes onto a standard film.

Hundreds of metres of film are wasted on rejected scenes. Thanks to the video tape recorder, whose film can be repeatedly used, it would be possible to avoid these losses. However, the recording instruments have never been used in filming before, since the cinema technologies are useless in operation with a magnetic tape. The new system successfully solves this problem. In a special converter, the electric signal from the video system is changed into a visible light signal, which, after being let through an optical system, is projected onto the cinema film. The shots obtained

In this way meet most exacting standards.

An experimental industrial installation of this type, the first in this country, is being already developed and tested.

OIL FROM A VOLCANO?

The eruption of the Khamdag mud volcano on the shores of the Caspian Sea, south of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, has helped geologists in deciding where to look for oil. This remarkably quiet volcano showed no signs of life for nearly forty years. And now it has produced flows of 40,000 cu m of rock saturated with oil.

According to geologists, who have examined the crater, gases and mud with a thin layer of oil were released. Prospecting for oil there is expected to bring good results. In Azerbaijan where a third of all mud volcanoes recorded in the world are concentrated, the hypothesis of Academician I. Gubkin that these volcanoes and oil go together has been repeatedly confirmed.



A day will come when canyons will be displayed in the mountains like torture devices are shown today, and people will wonder that such barbarity was possible at all—these words of Victor Hugo are now the motto of the international friendship club at School No. 11 in the town of Lyubertskiy outside Moscow. The children there see the promotion of peace and friendship among peoples as the prime goal of their club. They correspond with their counterparts in other countries and visit one another. At present the club is preparing for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow in 1965. They learn new songs and dances of the future participating countries, make their national costumes and learn to make their national masks. Yuri KUPCHOV

VIEWPOINT

Productivity as the main factor of the USSR's economic growth

Leonid KORENEV

From the information recently published by the USSR Central Statistical Board follows that in the first four months of 1964, the Soviet economy confidently continued to grow. The total output of Soviet industries increased against the corresponding period last year by 4.9 per cent.

However, the specialists recognize as important not so much the qualitative increase in the industrial output in itself, as the fact that most of this increase, or 90 per cent thereof, has been achieved by means of an intensity factor, such as increased productivity of labour. Two constituent republics—Latvia and Estonia achieved one hundred per cent of the increase by means of this factor.

Another important circumstance is acceleration in the rate of industrial labour productivity growth. In 1961, it went up by 2.7 per cent, in 1962 by 2.1 per cent, in 1963 by 3.5 per cent, and between January and April this year by 4.6 per cent.

Let us look at how its share changed in the overall increase in industrial production. In 1961, thanks to increased productivity, eighty per cent of the increase was obtained, and in 1962 nearly seventy per cent. In 1963, this increase was 68 per cent, and today, as we remember, it is 96 per cent.

What stands behind this series of figures? The main task which the Soviet five-year plans, including the current, eleventh of 1961-65, set themselves is to obtain a further increase in the living standards of the Soviet people. Practically, the entire increase in the national income is spent on achieving this increase. Economists estimate that in order to achieve a growth in the living standards sufficient for the implementation of the social programmes instituted in this country, the national income must increase by at least three per cent a year with annual increases achieved in absolute terms.

For a number of reasons, the rate of growth in the Soviet economy at the turn of the sixties somewhat dropped. Although for decades, this country's economy has had no absolute recessions.

This decrease came about for a number of reasons which complicated its development. Among them were considerable increases in the expenditures on the development of the eastern and northern regions of the country where the main raw material bases had been shifted, the continuing numerical decline in the labour resources, the highly adverse weather conditions for agriculture in 1970-1962, and, finally the last but not the least, the lagging behind in the restructuring of the economic mechanism from the demands of the present stage in the socio-economic development of this country.

As for the prospects, the programme for sweeping changes in industry, which the Soviet Union intends to translate into practice, will increase productivity, as Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, estimated, 2-3 times with complete employment resources.

